

## AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification at page 16, lines 2-14 as indicated below:

Fig. 2 is a schematic side elevation view illustrating one method of production of flooring 10. Beginning at the left side of Fig. 2, fabric backing 22 unrolls from a roll 24 and passes under a doctor blade 26 or other metering device that meters a desired thickness of urethane foam 28 or other material onto backing 22 to form a resilient layer 18 on top of fabric backing 22. Heat, indicated by arrows 30, may be applied to the underside of the advancing web of backing 22 and resilient layer 18 to accelerate curing of resilient layer 18. A web of reinforcement 20 is unrolled from roll 32 and passes around a roller 34 which presses the reinforcement web ~~22~~ 20 into contact with the upper surface of resilient layer 18 so that it will be bonded to resilient layer 18. As is indicated by arrow 36, roll 34 may be positioned as desired nearer or further from doctor blade 26, so that reinforcement web 20 may be married to resilient layer 18 in a position selected by reference to the stage of curing of resilient layer 18 that has been achieved.

Please amend the specification at page 17, lines 16-23 as indicated below:

Preferred warp yarns are approximately 600 denier and preferred weft or fill yarns are approximately 2400 denier. One preferred yarn may be manufactured of Shell Oil Company Corterra® PTT polymer, which is extensively described at the Shell Chemicals website ~~following address:~~

<http://www.shellchemicals.com/CMM/WEB/GLOBCHEM.NSF/Products/CORTERR>

A. However, yarns made from other polyesters described above can also be used, including, e.g., PET, PBT, PDCT, PEN, PBN, PLA, and mixtures of these fibers with each other and with other polyester and non-polyester fibers.

Please amend the specification at page 27, lines 5-9 as indicated below:

If desired, a stabilizing layer for fabric 12 ~~stabilizing layer~~ (not shown in Fig. 1 but shown in Figs. 3 and 7) of fiberglass (such as DURA-GLASS® 7613 non-woven fiberglass fleece sold by Schuller Mats & Reinforcements, P.O. Box 517, Toledo, Ohio 43687-0517) may be bonded to the underside of fabric 12 with precoat 14 or an alternative adhesive material.

Please amend the specification at page 31, lines 5-10, as indicated below:

Fig. 3 illustrates a section of flooring or flooring tile 110 of this invention comprising a woven fabric 12 bonded to a stabilizing substrate 114, which is in turn bonded to a secondary backing 115 ~~126~~ that might, for instance, be a latex or urethane foam or a solid polyvinyl chloride layer within which additional materials such as fillers and additional strengthening, stiffening and stabilizing layers of fiberglass or other materials may be incorporated.

Please amend the specification at page 31, line 15 to page 32, line 2 as indicated below:

Fig. 4 is a side elevation, schematized view of apparatus for producing a “face cloth” 118 in accordance with this invention. Face cloth 118 has a woven fabric ~~412~~ 12 bonded to a stabilizing substrate or layer 114 with polyvinyl chloride adhesive 128. A roll 120 of woven fabric ~~412~~ 12 is unwound into an accumulator 122 and travels from there to a conveyor belt 124 on which woven fabric ~~412~~ 12 lies as it moves from left to right in Fig. 4 ~~2~~. Meanwhile, stabilizing layer 114 is unwound from roll ~~26~~ 126 and initially travels right to left in Fig. 4 in order for a layer of polyvinyl chloride 128 to be applied to it by a vinyl applicator 130. Vinyl 128 may typically be applied to stabilizing layer 114 in a layer approximating 5 to 100 ounces per square yard, preferably 10 to 50 ounces per square yard, and most preferably 20 to 30 ounces per square yard. Stabilizing layer 114 with polyvinyl chloride 128 applied thereto is married to woven fabric 12 by, for instance, pinching stabilizing layer 114 and woven fabric 12 between a roller 132 and conveyor belt 124. The thus-married composite of woven fabric 12 and stabilizing layer 114 with polyvinyl chloride 128 there between then passes through a heating zone 134 and a cooling zone 136 to produce composite face cloth 118 that may be accumulated in a roll 138.